that they will not be left ignorant of padeing events, and mass whon the government is alient it is only because it has nothe RAMBLING AMONG THE REDS. A. THIERS.

#### NAPOLEON AND VICTORIA

The Visit of the Queen of England to the Ex-Emperor of France at Chineliurst. [From the London Telegraph, April 4.]

Prince Leopold and attended by the Duchess of Rox-burghe, the Marchioness of Ely and Lord Charles Pitzroy, visited the Emperor Napoleon and the Prench imperial family at Chiselburst. Her Majesty and suite left Windsor Castle shortly before three the Southwestern Raliway, where was waiting a special train consisting of the royal carriage belonging to the Southwestern Company, one saloon car-riage, two first class carriages and two breaks. At the station the Queen was received by Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the Southeastern Railway Comwatkin, chairman of the Southeastern Rahway Company; Mr. Eborall, the general manager; Mr. C. V. Walker, the telegraph superintendent, who accompanied the royal train to its destination; Mr. W. Wilkiams and Mr. Jacomb, of the Southwestern line. The royal train was driven at express speed through Staines, Twickenham, Richmond and Clapham Junction to Waterloe, and there, passing through the station without stopping, the train ran on to the Charing Cross line of the Southeastern Company, continuing the journey via London bridge and New Cross to Chischwist, which was reached a few minutes before four o'clock. Here a considerable number of speciators had assembled. Beyond keeping the platform of the station entirely clear, and laying down a crimison cloth through the booking office, no special preparations had been made—the visit being considered strictly private. A force of the local division of police, under Capiam Baynes, the district superintendent, and twenty men of the A reserve, under Inspector Ballard, had an easy task in marsonalling the expectant assembly, which had none of the rough town clement in its composition. A quarter of an hour before the arrival of the Queen a special train dashed through the station at the rate of fifty miles an hour, conveying the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn on their way to Dever, en rouse for the Continent. The pace was so rapid that even those who knew whom the carriages contained were unable to distinguish the royal lady and her husband. pany; Mr. Eborail, the general manager; Mr. C. V Walker, the telegraph superintendent, who ac

Dover, en route for the Continent. The pace was so rapid that even those who know whom the carriages centained were unable to distinguish the royal lady and ner husband.

A few minutes before four o'clock the Queen's train glided into the little station at Chiselhurst, and the cheers of those who were assembled to witness its arrival. On alighting, ner Majesty was received by Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. Eborail, Mr. Watkin, Jr., the locomotive superintendent, and Mr. Lord, the courteous station master. Passing through the booking office her Majesty recognized the Viscountess Welden, a lady in waiting to the Princess of Wales, who resides in the neighborhood, and cordially shook hands with her. A travelling carriage, drawn by four handsome grays, with outriders, had come down by road from the royal mews at Buckingham Palace, and was in waiting. This carriage her Majesty and suite entered, and amid the continued cheers of the spectators, which were graciously acknowledged, drove out of the station and up the hill to Camden House—receiving cordial salutations from some thousands of persons wno lined the road on either side. At the main entrance of Camden House her Majesty was received by the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial, who, with their suite, were awaiting their august visitor. The royal party were then ushered into the chief saloon, where her Majesty remained in conversation with the imperial family for more than half an hour. Returning to the station, the royal train was drawn up at the platform about ten minutes to five o'clock. The roturn journey to Windsor was accomplished in a few minutes under the hour. At every point along the route, and especially through the metropolitan district, wherever a sight of the royal train could be obtained, crowds of people cellected, who cheered lastily as it sped rapidly on its way to Windsor.

Since his arrival at Chischurst, the Emperor Napoleon has improved in health, and the favorable impression has deepened which he produced on the residents when he arrived.

#### PLON PLON.

Prince Napoleon and the Prussians. The following letter has been addressed by M. Villot secretary to Prince Napoleon, to the editors of the Gazette de France and La Liberté:-

of the Gazette de France and La Libertii:

Bir-Your journal of April 2 said:—"Francins is in holiday attire. Since a few days Prince Frederick Charles is on a visit to Prince Napoleon and Marshal Bazaine, and they are all feating. On Monday last these three personages partook of a grand dinner, at which M. Pietri, the ex-freder of Folice, the ex-Freder of the Rhone and other influential mambers of the Bonapartist party were present." As many words, as many lies, the object of which it is not dilicuit to divine. Prince Napoleon is in London, not at Prangins. Neither Prince Napoleon Princes Clottide have seen Prince Frederick Charles, about whose whereabouts they know notling whatever. The Prince has not seen Marshal Bazaine since the airst days of Metz. The Prince could not have dined with M. Levert, who is in Brusselz. The Prince has not seen M. Pietri for several months. Princess Collide is momentarily alone with her children in a little house near Prangins, the castle of which place was sold several months ago. She lives in restrement, and mourns, as all the Napoleons, the present misfortunes of France and her family. The only entertainments of France and her family. The only entertainments of brance and her family arrived because at those given to Londrasit the less contained in any arrived because at the present time foliy and the neglect of all sacred duties render in our unhappy country almost anything credible. This is another infamy on the part of our disloyal advertaries, who, after hardra acoused the Bonopartists of secret consistence with the Insurgents, spread false rumors that they are feasing with the Pressans. All konest men will judge these calumnies at their proper value.

CEORGES VILLOT. GEORGES VILLOT, Secretary of Prince Napoleon.

# MISCELLANEOUS FORMIGN ITEMS.

The cholera is raging in all the ports of the Persian Blanqui is said to be still in hiding. He has not

yet shown himself at the Hotel de Ville. M. Rochefort, who passed the time of his con-valescence at Le Mans, is now in Paris.

Five of the principal Paris clubs have taken quarters at the Hotel des Reservoirs in Versailles.

A monument is to be crected in Triest for the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. It will cost 119,000

The Vicercy of Egypt has asked permission of the

Itan to issue a loan of six millions. The request has been refused.
Citizens Delesciuze and Cournet have resigned as

Deputies of the Assembly, and are now members of

the Commune of Paris.
Sebastopol is now being fortified by the Russian government on a gigantic scale. Thus vanishes the

last vestige of the Crimean war.

It may be as well to state that General Chanzy arrived at Versailles on foot, through the woods,

not thinking the journey by railway at all safe. M. Thiers declared in the Assembly that he per-

m. Thiers declared in the Assembly that he personally was opposed to the plan of attacking Montmartre, but that he had ceded to the pressure which on all sides had been exerted upon him.

The Figuro has it that the 500,000,000 indemnity which were to have been paid to the Germans on Marca 31 are now in the hands of the Versallies government ready for their destination.

A bill for the suppression of the gambling estab-lishment at Spa has been presented by the Beigran Ministry to the Chamber of Representatives. The bill provides for the payment of two millions indem-nity to the city of Spa for the loss of this important attraction.

The Brussels Nord announces that, according to advices from the Hague, the initiative taken by the Cabinet of the Netherlands to ratify by treaty the neutralization of private property at sea has been successful. Austria has made a similar proposal to Prince Bismarck.

Trince Bismarck.

The British government not only authorizes but forives a handsome income from the many gambing hells in Hong Kong. The licenses for such stabilishments are yearly sold by auction in the Government House. This year the highest bitder obtained this concession for the payment of \$15,800 a month.

A report that M. Lullier (who was one of the shining lights of the Central Committee in Paris) had been condemned to death and executed turns out to be faise. After a violent discussion he was arrested by order of the Committee and taken to the Conciergeric, where he remained two days. On being released he entered as a private in one of the battalions of the faubourgs.

batialions of the faubourgs.

The Courrier du Harre publishes an article in which, in reference to the anti-Frussian leagues now being formed, it suggests that France should pass an aften bill of the nature of that of England. It proposes that no foreigner shall be permitted to exercise any trade or profession, or to occupy a situation as clerk or workman on the French territory without having been naturalized or having obtained an authorization to establish his domicile there.

The Chinese Embassy, numbering forty-two persons, whose arrival in Paris has been announced, rented a hotel on the Avenue d'Antin. The Embassy has come for the purpose of presenting the excuses of its government for the massacre of the French residents by the Chinese. Is it at Versailles or at the Hotel de Ville that they will make their excuses? These Chinamen are the beavers of numerous presents to the French government. Here is a chance for the empty cash-boxes of the Commune!

The Lausanne Gazette gives an account of a fear-mi ranway accident at Colombier, near Neuchatel. A train conveying French soiders returning home frem Switzerland was turned on the inte on a saling through an error of the pointsman and ran with yel-lence on a number of trucks laden with coal. In this deaster twenty-one men, including the guard, were killed and seventy-one others received injuries more of less serious. A second accident occurred at Mouremont by an engine quitting the rails and blocking up the trains for a time, but no serious consequences ensued.

A Herald Correspondent's Adventures in Montmartre.

Interviewing the Cutthroat Republicans Under Difficulties.

# VISIT TO ITHE GARDEN OF DEATH.

WHAT WAS SEEN AND HEARD THERE,

PARIS. March 29, 1871. Yesterday I interviewed the precious company of republicans that murdered Generals Thomas and Le-comte, or, as they seiten it to themselves in a horrible phrase, made those gentlemen "pass the scene of the murder. It was in some degree involuntary on my part, or rather it was an unforeseen consequence of an imprudent attempt to visit the famous "garden." Furnished with a laisser passer, signed and sealed at the headquarters of the Insur-gent commander of the National Guard, I climbed the height of Montmartre in company with a friend. It is a scoundrelly quarter of the town-not merely poor, but villanous. We had neglected to make ourselves look like blackguards or cutthroats before starting, for which reason we were observed for strangers on the instant and were received all to us, however, or put the least impediment in the way of our ascent. At the highest part of the hill we came upon the Bue des Rosiers. It is a narrow, crooked street, 400 or 500 yards in its extreme length. It contains just twenty-two houses—No. 22 reached. We had, therefore, to go nearly the whole length of the street to reach No. 6. As we approached form of the National Guards standing in the street, and a moment later saw that they were in front of their force in that vicinity. This was not an agree-able surprise. We had heard and believed that the insurrection, finding no foe to oppose it in the city, had abandoned its first position. We went forward, however, and presented ourselves at the a crowd of ill looking fellows. We were stopped at the entrance and we asked for the captain. He came and we showed the laisser passer of his commander. He scarcely troubled himself to look at it, but with a true revolutionary contempt for formed us it was insufficient. We could not visit the garden, therefore, and as we did not find ourselves in very agreeable company the next thing was to get down the hill again. There is a universal weakness in regard "to returning the same way," so we chose to push on through the street, expectin to find a way down at the other end. At the other end we came upon an abrupt descent, at the top of which was a barricade, and the man on guard would not let us pass. Here also we would have shown our laisser passer, in the hope that it was at least good to let us go down the hill we had found it so easy to get up; but we had been followed by a man from the denouncing us for the very attempt to show again a pass that had been once declared insufficient. In the heat of his denunciation he seized the pass from the hands of the soldier who held it, tore it to pieces and scattered the pieces to the wind. In all this was that is the first specimen I have seen of the celebrated furia francese. He had his gun slung loosely on his arm by the strap, and was under the influence either of a very exalted order of patriotism or of a great deal of had brandy. Our position was not comfortable. We were in the midst of men capable of any violence, within fifty yards of the very spot at which two most atrocious murders had been committed within a lew days by such men as were all about us, and the little piece of paper upon which we had trusted was destroyed, while the man who had already begun his attentions to us by that act of violence, not amenable in the least degree to reason, denounced us as spies and seemed determined to hound his fellows on to our destruction, as if the seem of the scarcely dried blood were still in his nostrils. We tried as quiety as we might to return and leave the neighborhood by the way we came. In doing this we had to pass through the ugly looking crowd in front of No. 6, and our self-constituted attendant followed us. We had gone but a few steps beyond the group when this man had so far gained the countenance of the others that he became bold enough to stand in the way and stop us altogether. He was the exponent of the popular will in this great republic, and we returned with him to the post in that fatal No. 6. This time it was easy to get in. We crossed a little courty ard and were taken into the room in which Thomas and Lecome passed the last miserable moments before the murder. by the strap, and was under the infi

passed the last miserable moments before the murder.

Here we were confronted by the captain who had a few moments before declared our pass worthless and by some other officers, one among them having the advantage of being a reasoning human creature, and we were surrounded on every side by the horrible faces of the brutalized crowd. One man, however, controlled and commanded all the rest. It was neither one of the officers. It was simply the most violent in the party. It was the man who had destroyed our pass.

Here we were, therefore, face to face with a band of wretches whom it was impossible to restrain in any whim of fury that might suddenly selze them and whom one of their number was doing his utmost to excute to the last act of violence that gives the taste of blood. We were able not only to see the room, but to experience a little of what Thomas and Leconic feet them they were in the committee." As the committee was not he foremant in the number proposing to take us "before the committee." As the committee was not a Montmarter it was not so wild us it might have been, and we were set free.

To-day I precured another lateser passer from General Rerycret, who assured me that ne would supply me with them as often as they were torn up by his men, and availing myself of the company of three officers of the Sixty-frat battainon I ascended Montmarte once more. Thus armed and defended I felt sure of success, and this time I was not mistaken. We took a very circulous route to get up my guides giving as a reason that we would by that means avoid a good many ngly sentinels. We passed through a number of narrow, winding, croited, chimbing streets, some of them half full of ashes and garbage and filth, overhung by dark, smoky, dirty, shapicless masses of brick and mortar in the form of nonses, inhabited by multitudes of human beings, swarming with Hig. like ant hills. Mounting long flights of steep stone steps, that have been worn away by the retreating footsteps of ages, until at last we arrived in iront of the little old church I had seen the day before, and passed into the Rue des Rosiers. The sentine here looked at me closely, as though saying them just when they think they are out of danger. Arriving at No. 6 my laiser passer was examined by the officer in commant, a very different sort of man from the stupid looking fellow who received me yesterday. He was very polite and gave me permission to visit every place of interest in Montmartre, including the latal garden where Generals Thomas and Lecome met their fate. This

rived from somewhere commanding the bodies to be transported to St. Vincent's Cemetery, which is situated on the north side of Montmartre. This was done about two o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the day after the tragedy, and their bodies still re-main there.

main there.

Near this now empty grave in the garden is an artistic sketch on the wall of a gallows, with a man hanging in it and under it the inscription:— TROCHU, LE JESUITE BRETON.

Speaking of the murder to one of the guards, who for anything I know might have had a hand in it, he said—
"Ah, si nous avions à faire passer Vinoy aussi, quel for anything I know might have had a hand in it,

"Ah si nons avions a faire passer Vinoy aussi, quel
plaisir!"

I walked down to the iron railing at the back end
of the garden and looked down upon the smiling
country spread out before me. It was a beautiful
day. Off in the distance were the heights of Montmorency, with its village shining white in the sunlight, the woods above just commencing to turn
green with the first touch or spring nearer
the town of St. Denis, its great cathedral
rising high above the surrounding country,
while far down the long straight road leading
to it the Prussian sentries might be seen slowly pacing to and fro, their polished casques glistening like
mirrors in the bright sunshine. And I thought if
they had only known what was going on in this garden that day and had taken it into their heads to
throw a shell or two into the crowd of yelling, nowling devils at the moment they were about to fire
upon Thomas, it would have been an outrage very
appropos. Looking around again upon the garden
it is scarcely possible to realize it ali. That savage
mob of wild beasts rushing in, bearing
their prisoners gwith them, shouting, yelling,
howling like demons. The cries of rage,
the trampling, the confusion, the howls of exultation; the flendish, devilish, bloodthirsty visages of
the murderers, the pale but determined laces of the
vicilms; the forming a circle around them; the sudden silence; the order to fire; the hard, sharp,
piunging report of the muskets; the desperate attempt to escape of one of them, his capture and
murder—it is all terrible. And then the hurried
burral, the disanterment in the gloom of the night,
the funeral cortége, stealing through the dark and
silent streets to the graveyard, the bloody corpses,
the descent into the dark, deep vauit, with only a
tallow candle, make the gloom more oppressive.

It is all silent enough now. The garden is soarcely
ever visited, and the military post that was in the
house has been removed to another quarter. A sort
of melanch

raste in the wind seem greeving, "I augustiaali-mate e'er greeves,"

I afterwards visited the stone tomb in St. Vincent's Cemetery, where the bodies are still lying. It is a large, square, stone vault, covered with a simple slab, and at its head were two beautiful bouquets of spring flowers.

The sexton told me that the bodies are lying there still in the same clothes they were on the day of the murder, bloody and ghastly as they came from the other grave.

#### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Roster of Officers of the Quartermaster's Depart ment April 1, 1871.

The seventy-seven officers of the Quartermaster' Department are distributed as follows:

In the Quartermaster General's office, four; chief quartermasters of military divisions, departments, &c., nineteen; at various military posts and stations, thirty-three; in charge of depots, three; settling their accounts, two; on duty as aide-de-camp, one; waiting assignment to duty, two; sick, one; military store-keepers acting as assistant quartermasters, five; military store-keepers at posts, &c., seven; total—seventy-nine.

The subjoured roster shows where the officers are

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, Washington, D. C.
COLONELS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

Robert Allen, Quartermaster General's office, Washington, D. C.
Daniel H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.
Rucus Ingalis, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East, New York City.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS AND DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

the East, New York City.

Lieutemany colonels and deputy quartermaster Generals.

Langdon C. Easton, Caief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Port Leavenworth, Kan.

Stewart Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic and in charge of depot and Schuykil Arsenal, Philadelphia.

John C. McFerran, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the South, Louisvile, Ey.

Samuel B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the South, Louisvile, Ey.

Samuel B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Mind.

Robert O. Tyler, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cai.

Charles H. Tompkins, Chief Quartermaster Department of Arizona, Drum Barracks, Cai.

James A. Ekin, Cnief Quartermaster Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

James Belger, not yet assigned to duty.

Frederick Myers, Chief Quartermaster, District of New Moxico, Santa Fé, New Moxico.

Majors and Quartermasters,

Alexander Montgonery, Bufalo, N. Y.

Tredwell Moore, Fort Adams, R. L.

Hyalt C. Ransom, Quartermaster, District of Montans, Fort Shaw, M. T.

Asher R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, Louisville, ky.

Rutus Saxton, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

Judson B. Bingham, Quartermaster Department of the Piatte, Omaha, Neb.

Henry C. Houges, Chief of Tuird Quartermaster's district, Department of the East, Philadelphia.

Jonn G. Chandler, Chief of Second Quartermaster's

Henry C. Hooges, Chief of Third Quartermaster's district, Department of the East, Philadelphia.

John G. Chandler, Chief of Second Quartermaster's district, Department of the East, Boston.

Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

James J. Dana, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.

R. N. Batchedler, Chief of First Quartermaster's district, Department of the East, New York city.

M. J. Luddington, Quartermaster General's office, Washington.

James M. Moore, in charge of depot, Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.
Withiam Myers, in charge of depot, Washington D. C. Charles W. Thomas, settling his accounts, Wash

D. C.
Charles W. Thomas, settling his accounts, Washington.
Herbert M. Enos, on sick leave, Waukesha, Wis.
Benjamin C. Card, San Antonio, Texas.
Charles A. Reynolds, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.
George B. Dandy, Fort Abererombie, D. T.
George H. Weeks, St. Louis, Mo.
Elias B. Carling, Fort Monroe, Va.
Wm. B. Hughes, Department of the Platte,
Augustus G. Robinson, Fort Hays, Kansas.
Edward D. Baker, Camp Hallick, Nevada.
Henry W. Janes, Portland, Oregon.
Henry Inman, Department of Dakota.
James G. C. Lee, Tueson, Arizona Territory.
James Gilles, waiting assignment to duty.
Theodore J. Eckerson, Fort Helhardson, Texas,
A. J. McGonnigle, Fort Union, New Mexico,
Edward B. Grimes, Fort Wingate.
James W. Scully, Ringgold Barracks, Texas.
Wm. T. Howell, Fort Griffin, Texas.
Charles W. Foster, Fort Winpple, Arizona Territory.
George W. Bradley, Charleston, S. C.

Charles W. Foster, Fort Whippie, Arizona Territory.

George W. Bradley, Charleston, S. C.
George E. Aiden, Fort McIntosn, Texas.
Smoof F. Barstow, Aide-de-Camp, Headquarters
Mintary Division of the Atiantic, Philadelphia.
John H. Belcher, Omaha, Neb.
Eztra B. Kirk, Camp Supply, L. T.
Amos S. Kimball, Department of Missouri, Fort
Leavenworth,
Almon F. Rockwell, Fort Sill, L. T.
Gilbert C. Smith, Sau Francisco, Cal.
Troomas B. Hunt, Fort Davis, Texas.
Edward J. Strang, New Orleans, La.
David W. Porter, Fort Quitman, Texas.
Nathaniel S. Constable, Fort Randail, D. T.
John V. Furey, Sioux City, Iowa.
Lewis C. Forsyth, setting his accounts, Washington. ington. Charles II. Hoyt, in charge of depot, Jeffersonville,

Ind.
Asa P. Biunt, Fort Buford, D. T.
CAPTAINS AND MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.
Reuben M. Potter, Acting Assistant Quartermaster,

Reuben M. Potter, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Pittsburg.
Charles A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore.
John F. Rodgers, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Gustavus A. Hull, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.
G. H. A. Dimpiel, Department of Arizona.
William G. Hodges, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Galveston, Texas.
N. D. A. Sawyer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Indianola, Texas.
John Livers, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Hamilton Lieber, Fort Sneiling, Minn.
V. Van Antwerp, Philadelphia, Pa.
Addison Barrett, San Francisco, Cal.
William P. Martin, Charleston, S. C.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Smallpox on Board the United States

Steamship Plymouth.

A despatch received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Breeze, of the Plymouth, dated Brest, France, March 21, announces that, being en route to Havre from Bordeaux, several cases of variatoid made their appearance on the ship, and by the advice of the surgeon he put in to land them and take such steps as might be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The following are the landed: Midshipman Boynton Reach, laudsman Alonzo Reed, ordinary seamen James Kennedy, Robert Creely, H. G. Anderson; landsman Luke Keiley, private marine Wilnam B. Coyle. With the exception of Reed the cases are mild. Commander Breeze proposes to remain at Brest long enough to ascertain that the ship is free from the disease, and will then proceed on the way to havre.

# THE DOUBLE-HEADED GOVERNMENT.

THE PATERSON ELECTION TROUBLES.

Bothersome Kelly-A Lively Time in the Board of Aldermen-A Democratic and a Republican Chairman Presiding at the Same Time-The City Under Two Governments.

The troubles arising from the election riot in the Eighth ward of Paterson seem to be just commenc-ing. It will be remembered that, while counting the vote, a mob rushed in, took possession of the ballot box and strewed the tickets over the floor. accordingly no returns were received from this ward, and the question arose if the ward should remain for the year without representation or a new election be ordered. The election not count-ing in the Eighth ward resulted in a Board of Aldermen of fifteen members, consisting of Eighth ward aldermen holding over. There arose also a question whether eight could be considered a quorum, the charter requiring that there should be a majority of the Board, and furthermore providing that the Board should consist of sixteen members.

SUBMITTED THE DIFFICULTY te ex-Chancellor Williamson and to Cortlandt Parker for their written opinions, which were given to the effect that a legal majority f the Common Council must be nine, and that Alderman Kelly, of the Eighth ward, whose term expired, should retain his seat until his successor was duly elected and had qualified. The lemocrats accordingly held a caucus yesterday afternoon and decided to maintain their position in accordance with the opinions referred to. This would give them eight members, and the Board would be

The republicans also held a caucus and decided to combat this construction and to maintain that eight was a quorum, and at the same time to prevent Kelly, from the Eighth ward, from taking his seat.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Aldermen met. The well-instructed republican City Clerk called them to order and refused to recognize Kelly as a member, and declined all motions to have the opinions readout of order. The democrats elected Alderman Hopper as chairman, and he took his seat. At the same time the republicans elected Alderman Allen as chairman, and he demanded the chair. Alderman Hopper refused to yield. The lebby cheered, and Allen got another chair and sat beside Hopper and combat this construction and to maintain that eight

Both chairmen then called up the regular order of business and both were putting motions and de-ciding them carried at one and the same time. It was

The lobby could not restrain a roar of laughter, and the Aldermen of the respective sides were terribly in earnest and each one demanding his "rights." Alderman Allen was called upon to read off his list of standing committees for the year, and, at the same time, Mr. Hopper called for the reading of the opinions received relative to the right of Alderman Kelly to keep his seat until his successor should duly enter into office, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

Another scene of great confusion ensued, in the midst of which one of the members on the democratic side

nntil evening. The democratic Common Council then adjourned, while the republican half of the Board remained and went through the form of the regular order of business,

Board remained and went through the form of the regular order of business.

The democratic Common Council met last night and finished their organization and appointed their regular standing committees for the year. Thus the city of Paterson has two Boards of Aldermen, composed of eight members each, and each claiming the right to act, to the exclusion of the other. How the matter will end no one can now tell. Both sides assert that they will notyleid, and the present prospects are

assert that they will notyleld, and the present prospects are
TWO GOVERNMENTS FOR THE OITY
during the coming year. Both boards have entered into the performance of their duties pready.

The proceedings of the republican members are strongly condemned, inasmuch as they refused to listen to the opinions of Cortland Parker and favor of the admission of Alderman Kelly as the Chancellor Williamson on the subject, which were in representative of the Eighth ward. Serious troubles are apprehended before the matter is settled. For the republicans to yield the point demanded by the democrate would only make the Board a tie, at best. But they demand the majority and control, and are not willing to submit to a tie.

From conversation with many prominent persons the HERALD reporter found the general feeling in favor of the democratic side. Although they took a pretty bold step it is thought the republicans have taken undue advantage and assumed a position which they cannot maintain by competent legal authority. There is evidently trouble ahead for those interested in the Paterson city government—that it, unless some of the members yield their point and "go over."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

met in the mornling and organized, recognizing the

their point and "go over."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

met in the morning and organized, recognizing the right of Commissioner Hogg, from the Eighth ward, to hold his seat until his successor was elected and had qualified. The Board was organized by the election of George B. Day president, and P. A. Youngblood secretary. This Board is strongly republican.

# TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Election of Sachems-Important Address. The annual election for the council of sachemand officers of the Tammany Society was held last evening at the Wigwam. Among those who atended were Mayor Hall, Judge Garvin, Recorder flackett, Sheriff Brennan, Surrogate Hutchings, James Sweeny, J. M. McGregor, Jerome Buck, Judge Bedford and a host of other prominent democrats Bedford and a host of other prominent democrats. The following ticket was elected unanimously, there being no opposition:—Grand Sachem, William M. Tweed; Sachems, A. Oakey Hail, Peter B. Sweeny, Matthew T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; Richard B. Connolly, E. B. Hart, Douglas Taylor, James B. Nicholson, Samuel B. Garvin; Joseph Dowling; Secretary, William Small; Sagamore, George Roome.

The following is the call pursuant to which the meeting was held:—

The following is the call pursuant to which the meeting was held:—

BROTIER.—The annual election for the Council of Sachems and officers of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order will be held in the Council chamber of the Great Wigwam, Tammany Hall, Fourteeath street, on Monday the I'fin day of April, 1871, at half an hour after the setting of the Sun. Your serious attention to this election is carnestly requested. At this eventful period in the political history of the country—in view of the steady march of the military power of the government to the overthrow of the civil rights of the propie—every pairiotic broiber must realize the gravity of the responsibility which devolves on him in the performance of his political duties. The time is near at hand when the conservative men of the country will be called on to grapple with the daring and addactions despotism at Washimpton, and the hope is a strong one that in this struggle military government will be overthrown, and the constitutional rights of the citizen and the principles of republican government rescued.

Gur venerable society—the oldest political institution of

of the chizen and the principles of republical government rescaled.

Our venerable society—the oldest political institution of the country—has always exercised a well-carned influence in public affairs. It is important, to maintain this influence, that every brother should attend the election of its Council of Sachems, that the society may be truly and worthily represented. Absence may result in the election of sachems who would degrade our society, desiroy its weight in the national councils of the pavty and promote discensions in the democratic rapks.

ational councils of the party democratic ranks.

We specially invite your attendance at this election.

WM. M. TWEED, Grand Sachem.

# THE FAROITE'S FATE.

A Young Clerk Plays Fare, Loses (of Course), and Steals from His Employers-Accidentally Overtaken. About three o'clock yesterday morning as officer

finnegan, of the Tenth precinct, was patrolling his eat on the Bowery, his attention was called to a young man very much intoxicated, around whom some of the nymphs an pare, who traverse that some of the nymphs du pare, who traverse that district, were plying their arts. The officer took charge of him and brought him to the station house. On arriving there he gave his name as Alexander McConnell, and said he was receiving clerk with David Valentine & Co., 366 Broadway. The Sergeant found a package of 166 pawn tickets on his person, and, when asked where he got them, he said they belonged to a friend. Sergeant Carr, snuffing a case, went to see Messrs. Valentine & Co., and found that the tickets represented a quantity of merchandise, such as silks, poplins and various kinds of silk dress goods, which had been abstracted from the store during the last eighteen months, amounting in all to \$2,500. The tickets ran on regularly, with about four days' difference in the dates, and were from at least forty different pawnshops in this city, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. When brought face to face with Mr. Macy, one of the firm, McConnell confessed to having taken the goods, but said that he always intended to redeem them and that was the reason he kept the tickets. He said he had been playing fare all along, and as soon he would make a large enough stake he intended to get the goods out, make a full confession to his employers and leave the city. McConnell is a tall and slimity built man, thirty years of age, modest and genilemanily in his elilow cierks and employers as an honest, hardworking fellow, generally the first in the store in the morning and one of the last to leave at night. When brought before Judge Ledwith at Essex Market yesterday afternoon he seemed very downhearted and disconsolate, and thoroughly ashamed of the position in which his infatuation for the faro table hall. district, were plying their arts. The officer took

#### THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Installation of the New Naval Officer as Appraiser-What the Clerks Think-Fears of Decapitation.

ecently appointed Naval Officer of the port, stepped into the sanctum of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, in the Custom House, and shook hands with that good-numored old gentleman. Having arranged last week with Mr. Ladin to turn over the papers and documents of the office to him at twelve yesterday, Mr. Grinnell was fully prepared.

MR. GRINNELL AND THE CLERES. Before the arrival of the new officer Mr. Grinnell was waited upon by the clerks, headed by Mr. J. J.

was waited upon by the cierks, headed by Mr. J. J. Couch, who made the following speech:—
Mr. Grinnell—The cierks here assembled to bid you adien have selected me to convey you their warmest expressions of regard. To us you have ever acted in a manuer that at once assured us that in you we had a firm friend. In the reorganization of this office our relations have been peculiar, and I trust that our duties have been discharged in a manner that meets your approval. It is our desire that you carry with you our deepest feelings of respect and regard, and we hope that you will think of us as we do of you.

Mr. Grinnell was greatly moved, and replied as

Mr. GRINNBLL was greatly moved, and replied as

GENTLEMEN—I own it is with regret that I part from you. Regret, because our relations have been of the pleasantest character, and the zeal and antitity which has marked your conduct has won my admiration. I thank you for this expression of regard, and I shall say to my successor that you have performed the respective duties of your office with identity. I hope that you all may enjoy the prosperity you deserve and daily earn, and that your course in life may be as to-day, bright and clear, with no dark cloud in the sky.

On the arrival of Mr. Laffin the usual official com-

piments were exchanged between the exuberant "in" and the philosophical "out," and taen the latter put on his hat, and, bowing right and left, shook the dust of the Custom House from his feet and left. He was seen turning the corner of Nassau street shortly after, with an clastic step and an clated look, and heading for home. After his departure Mr. Laffin threw himself into the yet warm seat of the late incumbent of the office and fell to work at once, engaging with great spirit an anecdotal and conversational country visitor. At the conclusion of "the morning hour" Mr. Laffin got the clerks into COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE and talked to them a good deal. Among other things he told them how glad he was to see them. In the absence of Collector Murchy, who was unavoidably detained at Long Branca, Mr. Terwilliger, the Deputy Collector, made Mr. Ladin swear as all naval officers have sworn since we owned a Custom House. Everybody seemed pleased when the fuss was over except the clerks. They, poor fellows, ran their fingers through their hair, spattered ink on their shirt frouts and looked considerably "off (political) color." As long as Mr. Grinnell remained they were sure of retaining their places, as they understand their business, were attentive to their duties and industrious; but now they know not

mere attentive to their duties and industrious; but now they know not

WHAT A DAY MAY BRING FORTH.

Most of them firmly believe that it will bring forth a horde of untamed agriculturists from the interior of the state to take their places in the office.

At the Appraiser's office, in Greenwich street, Mr. William A. Darling made his appearance shortly after twelve and was cordinally received by General Patmer. He was accompanied by a number of his friends, who stood by while he swore. They smiled pleasantly. The transfer of papers and books then took place. General Palmer soon after introduced the ten assistant appraisers to

General Palmer soon after introduced the ten assistant appraisers to

Mr. Darling addressed them briefly. He should expect, he said, that their duties shall be performed honestly and efficiently; he should exact from them a proper degree of respect and strict loyalty to the President of the United States and to the republican party. His efforts, he said, would be so to administer the affairs of the department as to secure a strict performance of its duties, and if they co-operated with him he had no doubt they would work harmoniously together. It might be said that the business was at present so well conducted as to render any changes unnecessary; but he should take an early opportunity to visit the different divisions, and when he became more familiar with the duties he should be better enabled to judge.

The assistants then got out of the way and left him to contemplate the ceiling and wonder how long

him to contemplate the ceiling and wonder how long it would be before another turn of the wheel would lige aim from his comfortable seat out into the cold. And so ended the official lives of Mr. Grinnell and General Paimer, and began the sweet existence of their fortunate successors.

#### PRESEVTERIAN MISSIONS.

Meeting of the Ludies' Board of Missions-Addresses by Rev. Drs. Prime and Adams. Yesterday afternoon a public meeting of the Ladies' Board of Missions was held in the University place church, corner of Tenth street. Reports were resented from the missionaries sustained by the Board in Africa, China, Syria, and among the Indians m Arizona, New Mexico and other of our Western Territories, giving encouraging signs of progress in those missions. The treasurer's report showed that the society had expended \$2,534, including \$570 to mission, \$150 to China, \$350 to the Nestorian mission, \$600 to the Cherokee Indians and \$300 to New Mexico, and it has a balance of \$872 left.

The Rev. Dr. Prime addressed the meeting on the subject of foreign missions and the importance of woman in this, as well as in other spheres of Church work. The success of any movement, he said, depended upon its being in the line of God's providence. It was not long, he remarked, since the Christian Church awoke from the apathy in which it lay for 200 years after the Reformation in regard to missions among the heatnen. And when Wilham Carey, the cobbler preacher, suggested the idea to a body of ministers they scouted it, and the chairman of the meeting, in a sneering manner, replied that when God wanted to convert the heathen He would do it without William Carey's assistance, and he might therefore set his mind at rest on this point. This, however, was the starting point for an interest in missions, which has increased until, in the providence of God, the whole world is now opened to the gospel. The history of this first movement shows it to have been in answer to a divine call. And now there seems to be another movement equally divine and equally extensive, in which pended upon its being in the line of God's provi-

tory of this first movement shows it to have been in answer to a divine call. And now there seems to be another movement equally divine and equally extensive, in which

WOMEN ARE TO LEAD.

It is not more than ten years ago when the Women's Union Missionary Society was organized. It did its work without regard to denominationalisms, but within the last two or three years the movement has spread into every denomination and a new era has dawned upon the mission work. The doctor then spoke of the degradation of women in Mohammedan and heathen countries and at the same time demonstrated the power which the sex which in thoose countries, illustrating it by incidents of experience during his recent travels. In China the maternal authority is superior to the paternal, and he thought this furnished a powerful motive for sending the Gospel to that land that this authority may be sanctified. In India the monuments, as well as some of the present customs, testify to the power and indusences which woman wields there to-day. The Doctor illustrated again by a high caste Hindoo who had entertained him very manificently in Bombay, but who refused to ent or drink with nim, or even in his presence. When asked for an explanation the Hindoo declared that it was not because of any prejudice that he had to the Doctor or to Christianny, but because if it was known ne should become a social outcast. Dr. Prime therefore believes that the women of India are holding back thousands who would to-day discard holdery and accept the Gospel, and this is another strong reason for sending it to them by the bands of women. The Doctor thought that what is most needed to-day by the Caurch is not money nor missionaries, but baptism of the Holy Ghost.

Dr. Wilmiam Adams said the obligations of the Gospel rested as much upon one as another.

Women Are As Much Called to Presaction fell upon them that they went everywhere preaching the thought one preaching to teary in Jerusaleia until they were endowed with power from on High, and then go and preach the

# A WESTERN MYSTERY.

A Murder Committed in 1864 Brought to Light-An Army Officer the Victim.

Sr. Louis, April 17, 1871. The body of a murdered man was found in a shallow grave, partially covered with large stones, near the Quarantine Hospital, thirteen miles below this city, on Saturday. Papers were found on the body addressed to Captain Charles H. West, of Combody addressed to Captain Charles H. West, of Company E, Sixth Mississippi aniantry, and signed by George T. Baich, Other documents were found referring to Mr. West as captain of the Fifty-eighth Colored infantry. One of these was from the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, stating that his property returns had been found correct, and that his resignation had been accepted. This was dated in 1884. The skull of deceased was fractured. No clue to the murderer has been obtained.

# PRESIDENT CHIA

Cunning Combination of the Pennsylvanians.

A Janus-Faced Game---Perfectly Safe.

President Grant Reduced to the Ranks.

The Committee of New York-Solid Business Men Desert Him-The Independent Press Against Him-Republican Leaders Divided.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1871. The Philadelphia Sunday Times published the tol-lowing some time since. It is true so far as it goes,

but the half has not been told:—
It has leaked out that General Cameron is heading a movement to put Speaker Blaine forward as the republican candidate for the Fresidency in 1872. The plan is to get Pennsylvania pledged for Blaine, and to start him out with the united vote of New England and Pennsylvania at his back. Grans has been informed of it, and begins to suspect Cameron's protestations of friendship toward him.

Mr. Cameron, when accused, stouty denies it; but there are several prominent members of Congress who assert that he has on more than one occasion mentioned it to them. Mr. Blaine being a native of Pennsylvania, and favorable to protection, Mr. Cameron thinks he will be the most available candidate.

which Cameron is only a small part—a more figu head-does favor Blaine, if they cannot manage to renominate Grant. Cameron did, unquest help to give Blaine a good lift toward the Pres dential nomination by inducing several Pennsylvania Congressmen to withdraw their support from Dawes for Speaker and give it to Blaine. the Speaker's immense and valuable patronage Blaine would be nowhere as a Presidential candidate. With it he ranks very nearly number one.

Two weeks ago Grant's prospects for renomma-tion were perfectly hopeless, and the Pennsylvania combination addressed itself to the difficult task of sake of the loaves and fishes, making Grant think he was the one layored above all others. Now that proved he is getting a little more attention. Both Blaine and Grant have immense patronage

Both are favorable to protective tariff, and both have just about equal chances of getting the next nomination. As a matter of course both gentlemen are aided by the combination, while each is made to think he is the favored one. In short, the combination's game is to secure the

present patronage of the President and Speaker,

present patronage of the President and Speaker, and at the same time favor all the candidates who have any sort of a chance, for the purpose of securing the patronage of the next administration, whoever may be fresident.

This Janus-laced game is perfectly safe. Your modern politician is the most credulous creature silve. He takes all professions of iriendamy and offers of support without discount. Having a very exalted opinion of his own merits, he takes the most hollow flattery as sincere expressions of appreciation of his ability.

This Pennsylvania composition of that secret political organization that shall hereafter be known as the Pennsylvania combination.

as the Pennsylvania combination.

If all the republican leaders of New York, including the Fenton and anti-Fenton wings, were to unter in secret council for the purpose of controlling the Presidential republican nomination, and should take into their council a few discreet Tammany democrats and all work harmoniously together, the Pennsylvania combination would have a counterpart.

Pennsylvania combination would have a counterpart.

The Pennsylvania republicans, like their New York brothers, are apt to indulge in the pastime of fissate entations rings among themselves in dult times; but as the time for the Presidential election approaches they drop all internal dissensions and put their shoulders to the wheel as one man. They go further, and take into their conddence a few trusted democrates who prefer a saare of the patronage of a republican administration to the success of the democratic party.

At the next kepublican Convention the Pennsylvanian delegation will be a unit. Will the New York delegation appear as a strangling crowd of wrangiers, each member having a pet candidate of his own? There is time enough to harmonize.

own? There is time enough to harmonize.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

There are now in this city between five and six hundred of the leading politicians of the nation.

A man with his cyes and cars open ought certainly to know something beforehind of the convention of the dominant party. It is certain that there will be a prolonged contest—perhaps a split and breakup. The last convention was merely child's play compared with what we shall see. In lact, the Chicago Convention merely nominated the vice President—no hing more.

sident—nothing more.

The HERALD nominated General Grant for President several years before. The nomination was en-dorsed by a committee of the solid men of New York, ratified by the people and merely recorded by the Chicago Convention. In fact, there was no other candidate presented, or even talked of. The only contest was over the Vice President, and that was controlled by the Pennsylvania combination, as is

aircaiy known.

At the next convention the case will be widely different. The contest will be over the selection of a candidate for President. A large number of candidates are certain to be presented in the convention.

tion.

PRESIDENT GRANT
has been reduced to the ranks, and will stand upon
the same footing with the others. The HERALD has
not renominated him. Of the committee of twentysive solid business men of New York who supperced
him before only one stands by him now! The independent press of the country is unanimously against
him. A large number of the most frusted republican leaders have repaddated him, and there are
strong indications that an over-taxed people favor
a change.

These disadvantages are, it is true, partly counter-balanced by the immease patronage at the disposal of the President.

It is, however, certain that a dozen or more candidates will enter the convention, with about equal strength; and just there will be the opportunity of the Pennsylvanta high tariff combination. The managers of that powerful organization will be very likely to select their favorite and nominate him. That favorite may be Grant, Blaine, Colfax, Wilson, or some new man not now thought of.

It is very certain that the Pennsylvania combination will attend the next convention in fall force, the sharpest republicans in the State, secretly backed by certain wide awake politicians who passas democrats, are in it.

In 1888 they controlled the nomination of Vice

bacted by certain wide awake pointenans who pages as democrats, are in it.

In 1868 they controlled the nomination of Vice
President without making half an effort. Only a
few of their smallest men engaged to the work. The
next convention will be different. We shall see a
battle of pointical Titans.

Where Will the Convention be Held ?-Louisville and St. Louis Competitors. Sr. Louis, April 12, 1371.

The place of the next Democratic National Convention is now mooted here. St. Louis, after its recens triumphs, puts in a claim for the knotor, end Louisville is not slow to speak up for the knotor, end Louisville is not slow to speak up for the same distinction. The Conster learns from the national capital that "there is takt" of Louisville, and adust—"certainty, the convention ought to meet this side of the Allegiannes and as close as possible to the border line. Louisville is the commercial metropolis of the State, that poils the heaviest democratic vote in the Union." This may prove a fatal reason, for the convention may go where there seems to be a prospect of gaining democratic strength. Be this as it may, St. Louis seems to have better claims for the honor, lying as it does in close proximity to the southern States, and having greater hotel capacity. Some So, 1000 persons could now be longed here with very hittle exertion. Here, also, is to be found the rallying point of the democracy of Missouri. Himsis, Kansas and Tennessee. St. Louis, then, may be the seat of the next Democratic National Convention; and here will sound the first bugle note of the campaign of 1872. recens triumphs, puts in a claim for the honor, and

The Yacht Josephine in the West Indies. St. Croix, April 1, 1871.

Sr. Croix, April 1, 1671.

The American yacht Josephine snaed from Bristol, R. I., on the 19th of February, and arrived at Darbadoes March 2. She has since visited Trintond, Grenada, St. Vincent, Fort au France, St. Pierre, Martinique and St. Croix. She has on board her owner, Mr. E. M. C. Durfee, and Messrs. J. H. Fry and E. T. Wilkinson as gnests, Her officers are S. T. Dayton, salling master; J. P. Colins mate; and her crew consists of steward, cook and six seamen.

# ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND KILLED.

On Sunday morning, in the town of Piscaraway, N. J., near the Four Mile House, a sad shooting N. J., near the Four Mile House, a sait anoth accident of a fatal character took place. It appears that while examining or playing with a freezem young had named deorgo Cocmers snot Harbotan late an innate of the Newark Orphan Asylui The funeral takes place from the asylum to-da An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordance with the facts.